

**ASYMMETRIC DECENTRALIZATION**  
**(Indonesian Experience of special local government)**

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***Abstract***

***Asymmetric decentralization***  
***(Indonesian experience of special local government)***

As we know that the decentralization system is a delegation of power and authority from central government to local government, local government can arrange all of development program based on governing needs, governing capacity and governability, of course supporting by natural resources and human resources from local government itself.

Asymmetric decentralization is a special model of decentralization system, on the principle have special feature on the principle differences in particular aspect: for example aspect of representative political body and election system of governor. In the Yogyakarta special Regent, governors candidate should have a position as Sultan.

Even when in democratic system of government all of citizen is entitled to selected and choose to become a leader.

Asymmetric decentralization associated with heterogeneity and influence by political aspect and cultural also historical system. But remain part of the government has legitimacy on the basis statutory regulations.

Although thereby asymmetric decentralization model had excellence and weakness, depends on how to apply use approaches. The principle is remain in the frame of Unity Indonesian Republic

**Key words:** asymmetric decentralization, special local government.



## INTRODUCTION

Decentralization as we know that delegation of authority from central government to local government to manage own of local government itself. The consequences is part of power from central government delegate to local government. The problem is human resources and natural resources of every local government is different . Some of local government have special history and special form of local government system., lets say King government, or Special Regent of Yogyakarta, Jakarta Capital Special Regent, Special Regent of Aceh, and Special Regent of Papua.

Local government regulated by Act no 22/1999 and Act no 23/2004, defined that local government is all of institution in local area to create and to developed program development to increase social welfare and feace

Local government development system, have consequencey for land use cover and another natural resources to be responsibility of the local government. Therefore regent/mayoral as people number One as a leader prosecuted for always innovate.

Problems encounters is often the case differences of nationalism principles and local wisdom. If lessen of course the nationalisme may allowed.

## DISCUSSION

The development of Indonesian local government very fast, in structure model and developept variations . Caused the extent of authonomy authority vested by central government to local government. Even just owned by the central government authorities , likes foreign relation authority, national defense and safety, monetry authority, national justice, and religion. Another authority delegated to local government



Positive aspect from that condition is;

1. Local government have opportunity to innovate in development program
2. Social empowering based on social need and local wisdom
3. Cutting long bureaucratic system
4. Institution local government can develop to enhance public services
5. Representative political body in local government can build positive legitimacy in local government itself.

Negative aspect is;

1. Tends to have celebration regardless of nationwide political power
2. The different level of development between local government caused by different potential of natural resources
3. Realization Cooperation between local government tends difficult to implementation because every local government have problem itself.
4. Prone occurrence of disintegration of the nation

Based on differences, autonomy model of local government in Indonesia still should be refinement of require, especially supported by human resources and natural resources availability as part and involved funding and public accountability .

Indonesian Local government system , based on autonomous regulation and application in all of local government, except Special Regent of Yogyakarta, Jakarta Capital Special Regent, Special Regent of Aceh, and Special Regent of Papua.

The actual example, the process of regulation on Special Regent of Yogyakarta , require a long time , because pull withdraw the interests of the national and local culture . Therefore patterns and the influence of local wisdom cultural palace is a very strong in government kingdom

For example Act no 13/2012 article 18 (1)c. Declare candidate governors and candidate deputy governors . enthroned as sultan to the governors, , enthroned as adipati to candidate deputy governors. . Here's one of idiosyncrasy of Special Regent of Yogyakarta

This meaning another people outside position is not possible may occupy candidate governor and deputy governors

Another example Jakarta Capital Special Regent , Act no 29 / 2007, article 4 declare that Capital Special Regent of Jakarta is special local government as a function of capital City of Republic Indonesia, and as local autonomy province level.

Whereas in Act No 32/2014, declare that autonomi power is organized by the county/city.

That's some example peculiarities / uniqueness system of local government in Indonesia, the marred by the diversity of cultural, ethnis, and political factor influence, also historical background.

#### Assymetrics decentralization

Decentralization policy in Indonesia introduced by Indonesian government since 1999, by Act no 22 / 1999. On practical level shows the strong homogeneity . But also there are special local government which are applying background pattern by political and historical aspect for example Aceh and Papua by political background and Special Regent of Yogyakarta by historical background.

The fact of such as may call asymmetric decentralization. Diversity is the fact that could undeniable , based on cultural factor, geografis factor, political factor and historical factor.

With that condition , of course require different treatment anyway. This mean patterns of homogen decentralization must applied in all of local government, but no necessarily may be applied to the special local government, because due often confronted on the matter of special local government concerned



Implementation decentralization model based on Act no 22/1999 and Act no 32/2004, meant that applied in all local government at Indonesia, but in realization the local government condition have special characteristic, but in fact condition each region has it's own characteristics that can not be generalized

Asymmetric decentralization concept give opportunity to major or governors , for authonomy decision patterns. Even form and other government adapted to the needs of districs concerned in the management of government , and than be made to the holding of the demands needs of local government based on local wisdom.

Asymmetric decentralization have varian model , usually based on argumentation: politics, culture, economy, and also government management,

Based on asimetrics decentralization, every local government has different authority in development program. So central government as the owner of national authority should monitoring for local government especially progress development program. Not covered possibility that the authority to be subjected depends on relevant the situation and condition

Based on abreast of current Jakarta Capital Special Regent Model, as metropolitan City can be applied in another City, likes Bandung, Medan, Semarang, and also Makasar,

A certain local government has opportunity to be Special Regent as consequences of asymmetric decentralization based on diversity in the organizing of government can be adopted by statutory regulation (Act 1945) and regulation of local government.

Asymmetric Decentralization in Indonesia can be realization with variation argumentation, as bellow:

1. Design Asymmetric decentralization for opportunity local government to use capasity governing needs , governing capasity and governing ability.



2. Asymmetric decentralization design for answer global challenge
3. Asymmetric decentralization, must be put and application in unity and diversity condition (Kebhinekaan), socio cultural of Indonesia.
4. Asymmetric decentralization not only for local scope , but for national scope, thus incurred acceleration balanced between regions
5. The challenge of the application of asymmetric mode mainly the availability of alternate based on diversity and democracy

Problems encountered in asymmetric decentralization patterns are: government has not been contrive a decentralization asymmetric model , because condition of social political condition is very varied. A certain local government can sue the same thing to be special local government with potencial reason, geografis, sosial politics and historical background. On the other hand if not developed asymmetric decentralization may sully the spirit of democratization and appreciate the right of political and cultural diversity

#### Conclusion

Asymmetric decentralization have positif and negatif aspect depends from approach have be done. Therefore approach towards asymmetric decentralization shall be seen in the framework of democratization government, and in the corridors of the state of unity republic of indonesia

Thereby the experience of local government system in Indonesia as study comparison with the system of local government government in Malaysia

Ladies and gentlemen

Its like water dripping into a vast ocean, likewise a glimmer of author thought into the realm of science, which is hopefully useful for anyone who has concerns to the substance development of public administration.

Thank you.

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